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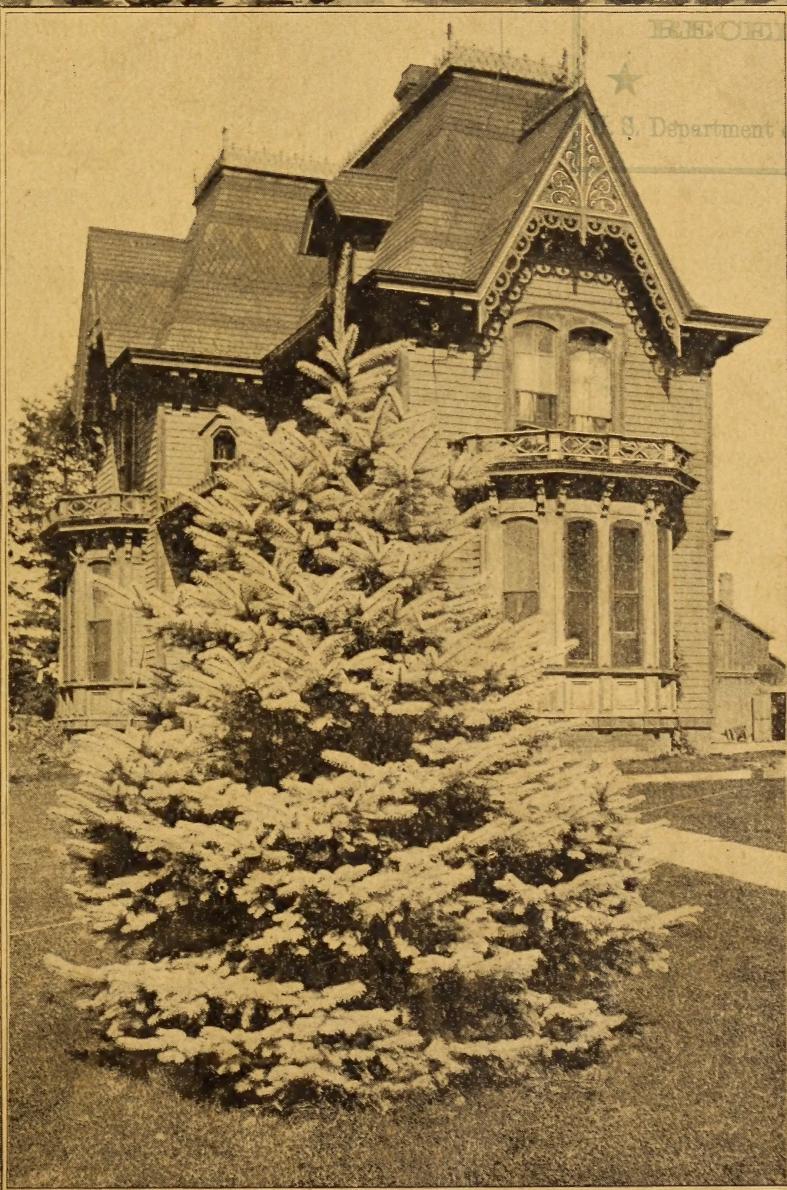
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Dundee nursery

D. HILL'S CATALOGUE

AGRICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS

FOR 1898



BRISBANE

S. Department of Agriculture

EVERGREENS
A
SPECIALTY

ESTABLISHED
OVER
40 YEARS

INDEX.

The Picture on the first cover page represents a *Picea Pungens* growing on lawn in front of the proprietor's residence.

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Correspondence Solicited.

Address

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist,

—Dundee, Illinois.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

In presenting this Catalogue and Price List for the Spring of 1898 I desire to thank my customers who have so liberally patronized me the past season, and by honest dealing and strict attention to business, I hope to enjoy a continuance of the same.

The growing of Evergreens from seed is my specialty. While my prices will be found lower than most reliable establishments, I am quite confident my trees will be equal to the best and superior to most.

Terms of payment must invariably be cash, or satisfactory note or draft. Orders to be sent C. O. D. must be accompanied by one fourth cash. Money can be sent, as follows, at my risk: Draft on Chicago, Postoffice order, Registered Letter, or Express Order. Do not send money in an open letter.

Plants furnished as follows: 50 at 100 rates; 500 at 1,000 rates, etc.

All goods delivered at freight depot or express office free of charge, after which our responsibility ceases.

Be particular in all cases to put the order in a distinct, definite form. Let it be on a page or sheet separate from the body of the letter, with name, post-office, county and state plainly written, and give full directions as to route and manner in which stock is to be shipped—freight or express.

I guarantee all my stock to be first-class in every respect and true to label, and to replace at ONE HALF PRICE, upon proper proof of good care, all stock that dies the first year, but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and myself that I am not liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said stock.

Letters of inquiry solicited and will be carefully and cheerfully answered. These nurseries have been established for forty years.

Write at once and take your choice from millions of trees—the largest Evergreen Nurseries in the United States. Also a general line of all kinds of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Forest Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Shrubs, Bulbs, etc. Special attention is given to packing, for long as well as short distance shipments, for which I make no charge.

On receiving trees from a nursery, the boxes or packages should be immediately unpacked and the roots dipped in a puddle made of rich, mellow soil, about the thickness of paint ready for use, and be careful not to let the roots get dry before planting. Place them in a cool, shady place until ready to plant, and if not immediately ready, heel them into the ground by placing the roots in a trench, covering well up with mellow soil, and well firming with the foot; if the ground is dry, give some water at planting. Set the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, treading the earth firmly about the roots when planting. This is one of the essentials of success.

TRANSPLANTED EVERGREENS.

FROM ONE TO THREE TIMES TRANSPLANTED. STOCKY
AND WELL ROOTED.

NORWAY SPRUCE.

		Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
Norway Spruce, 6 feet.....		\$1 00	\$8 00	\$75 00	\$.....
" " 5 feet.....		80	7 00	60 00	.....
" " 4 feet, nice.....		70	6 00	50 00	400 00
" " 3 feet.....		50	4 00	35 00	270 00
" " 2 to 3 feet, selected.....		40	3 50	25 00	200 00
" " 2 feet, selected.....		35	2 50	20 00	175 00
" " 18 to 24 inch, good.....		20	1 75	15 00	125 00
" " 12 to 18 inch, good.....		15	1 25	10 00	75 00
" " 10 to 12 inch, good.....		..	..	5 00	45 00

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.

White Spruce, 4 feet, very fine.....		1 00	9 00	75 00	.....
" " 3 to 4 feet.....		60	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 2 to 3 feet.....		40	3 50	30 00	.....
" " 18 to 24 inch.....		30	2 50	20 00	.....
" " 10 to 12 inch.....		15	1 00	7 00	60 00
" " 8 to 10 inch.....		10	75	5 00	40 00

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.

Hemlock Spruce, 2 to 3 feet.....		50	5 00	.....	.....
" " 12 to 15 inch.....		20	1 50	10 00	85 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....		..	1 00	7 00	60 00
" " 6 to 10 inch.....		..	75	5 00	45 00

BLUE SPRUCE—*Picea Pungens*, From Colorado Seed.

Blue Spruce, selected blue, 4½ to 5 feet.....		5 00	40 00	.....	.....
" " " " 4½ to 5 feet, per pair.....		9 00	.....	.....	.....
" " " " 2 to 3 feet.....		3 00	25 00	.....	.....
" " " " 12 to 18 inch.....		1 00	8 00	70 00	.....
" " selected bright green, 2 to 3 feet.....		2 00	18 00	.....	.....
" " slightly tinted blue, 2 to 3 feet.....		1 50	12 50	.....	.....
" " not selected, 10 to 12 inch.....		50	3 50	25 00	200 00
" " " " 6 to 10 inch.....		25	2 00	20 00	175 00

ENGELMANN SPRUCE.

Engelmann Spruce, 2 to 3 feet.....		2 00	18 00
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DOUGLAS SPRUCE—From Colorado Seed.

Douglas Spruce, 2 to 3 feet.....		50	4 00	40 00
" " 18 to 24 inch.....		40	3 00	25 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....		20	1 75	12 00	100 00

ABIES CONCOLOR—From Colorado Seed.

Concolor, selected, very fine, 3 feet.....		2 00	15 00	.....	.....
" 2 feet.....		1 50	10 00	75 00	.....
" 12 to 18 inch.....		75	5 00	40 00	.....
" 8 to 10 inch.....		40	3 00	25 00	.....

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE—*Abies Alba*.

Black Hills Spruce, very fine, 3 to 4 feet.....		1 00	8 00	75 00	.....
" " " 12 to 15 inch.....		30	2 50	15 00	.....

BALSAM FIR.

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000
Balsam Fir, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$ 75	\$6 00	\$50 00	...
" " 18 to 24 inch.....	30	2 50	20 00	...
" " 12 to 15 inch.....	..	1 00	10 00	85 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	..	75	7 00	60 00

SCOTCH PINE.

Scotch Pine, extra heavy stock, 10 to 12 feet.....	3 00	25 00	200 00	...
" " " " 6 to 8 feet.....	1 00	8 00	70 00	...
" " " " 5 to 6 feet.....	75	5 00	40 00	...
" " " " 4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	200 00
" " " " 3 to 4 feet.....	40	3 00	20 00	175 00
" " " " 3 feet.....	40	2 50	16 00	140 00
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
" " 18 to 24 inch.....	20	1 25	10 00	90 00
" " 12 to 15 inch.....	..	75	5 00	40 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	..	50	3 50	30 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

Austrian Pine, 4 to 5 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	...
" " 3 to 4 feet	40	3 00	20 00	150 00
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 00	15 00	120 00
" " 18 to 24 inch.....	20	1 25	8 00	70 00
" " 12 to 18 inch.....	15	75	6 00	45 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	10	50	4 00	30 00

WHITE PINE.

White Pine, 2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00	200 00
" " 18 to 24 inch.....	25	2 00	12 00	110 00
" " 12 to 18 inch.....	25	1 50	10 00	90 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	20	1 00	6 00	55 00
" " 6 to 8 inch.....	..	..	3 50	30 00

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE.

Mountain Pine, 3 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	...
" " 2 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00	...
" " 18 to 24 inch.....	40	3 00	25 00	...
" " 12 to 15 inch.....	30	2 00	15 00	...

NORTHERN RED CEDAR.

Red Cedar, 18 to 24 inch.....	30	2 50	20 00	...
" " 12 to 15 inch.....	25	2 00	12 00	...
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	15	1 25	10 00	...
" " 6 to 10 inch.	10	80	6 00	55 00

SILVER CEDAR—From Colorado.

Silver Cedar, from Colorado, 4 feet.....	1 25	10 00	90 00	...
" " " 3 feet	1 00	8 00	70 00	...

PINUS PONDEROSA—From Colorado.

Pinus Ponderosa, 15 to 18 inch.....	25	1 50	10 00	...
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IRISH JUNIPER.

Irish Juniper, 2 to 2½ feet.....	1 00	8 00	70 00	...
" " 8 to 10 inch.....	10	1 00	8 00	...

ARBORVITAE, AMERICAN.

American Arborvitae, 4 to 6 feet, very fine	75	6 00	55 00	...
" " 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	...
" " 18 to 24 inch..	20	1 50	12 00	100 00
" " 12 to 15 inch..	15	1 00	8 00	70 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	10	75	6 00	50 00
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	4 00	35 00

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
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SIBERIAN ARBORVITAE.

Siberian, beauties, 18 to 24 inch.....	\$ 50	\$4 00	\$30 00	\$.....
" 12 to 18 inch.....	35	3 00	25 00

COMPACTA ARBORVITAE.

Compacta, extra nice, (2 feet diam.) 3 feet.....	1 00	8 00	.....	.....
" 12 inch.....	35	3 00	25 00	.....

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE.

Pyramidal, Nice, 2 to 3 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" 10 to 12 inch.....	30	2 50	15 00

HOOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITAE.

Hoovey's Golden, nice, 2 feet.....	75	6 00
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EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS.

THE FOLLOWING EVERGREENS ARE WELL ADAPTED FOR
ORNAMENTAL HEDGES.

	50.	100.	500.	1,000.
Arborvitae, American, 12 inch.....	\$3 50	\$7 00	\$30 00	\$60 00
" 8 to 10 inch.....	2 50	4 00	17 50	32 50
White Spruce, American, 12 inch.....	5 00	9 00	45 00	80 00
" 8 to 10 inch.....	2 50	5 00	22 50	40 00
Norway Spruce, 2 feet.....	9 00	16 00	75 00	140 00
" 18 inch.....	6 00	10 00	45 00	80 00
" 12 inch.....	2 50	4 00	17 50	30 00
Hemlock Spruce, 12 inch.....	5 00	8 00	45 00	75 00

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS.

THE FOLLOWING SHRUBS ARE WELL ADAPTED TO
HEDGE PLANTING.

	50.	100.	500.	1,000.
Barberry, common, 10 to 12 inch.....	\$5 00	\$9 00	\$40 00	\$75 00
" purple, 10 to 12 inch.....	8 00	15 00	65 00	....
Privet, California, 12 to 15 inch.....	3 00	5 00	20 00	35 00
" 10 to 12 inch.....	2 00	3 50	15 00	25 00
Osage Orange, 2 years old.....	1 00	1 50	5 00	9 00
" 1 year old	60	1 00	3 00	5 00
Locust, 12 inch.....	75	1 00	4 00	7 00
Japao Quince, 12 to 15 inch.....	8 00	14 00	....	....
" 10 to 12 inch.....	6 00	10 00	40 00	....
Honeysuckle, upright, 10 to 12 inch.....	6 00	10 00	....	....
Hydrangea, P. G., 2 to 3 feet	8 00	15 00	....	....
" 10 to 12 inch.....	5 00	9 00	35 00	....
Russian Mulberry, 3 feet.....	4 00	7 00	30 00	....
" 10 to 12 inch	1 00	1 75	4 00	7 00

EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

Nursery Grown—Thrifty—Fine Plants—Well Rooted

NORWAY SPRUCE.

	10.	100.	1,000.	10,000.
Norway Spruce, 8 to 10 inch.....	..	1 50	10 00	90 00
" 6 to 8 inch.....	..	1 00	8 00	60 00
" 4 to 6 inch.....	..	75	5 00	40 00
" 3 to 4 inch.....	..	60	3 50	30 00

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.

White Spruce, 6 to 8 inch.....	..	2 00	15 00	.....
" 4 to 5 inch	30	1 50	10 00	95 00

PICEA PUNGENS OF COLORADO.

Blue Spruce, 8 to 10 inch.....	75	5 00	45 00	.....
" 6 to 8 inch.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....
" 4 to 6 inch.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....

DOUGLAS SPRUCE OF COLORADO.

Douglas Spruce, 10 to 12 inch.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....
" 6 to 8 inch .....	..	3 00	25 00	.....

CONCOLOR OF COLORADO.

Concolor, choice, 8 to 10 inch.....	1 00	6 00	50 00	.....
" 4 to 6 inch.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....

SCOTCH PINE.

Scotch Pine, nice, 12 to 15 inch.....	\$ 50	\$2 00	\$15 00	\$125 00
" 10 to 12 inch.....	35	1 50	10 00	90 00
" 8 to 10 inch.....	..	1 25	8 00	70 00
" 6 to 8 inch.....	..	1 00	7 00	60 00

AUSTRIAN PINE.

Austrian Pine, 12 to 15 inch.....	50	2 50	18 00	.....
" 10 to 12 inch.....	35	2 00	15 00	100 00
" 8 to 10 inch.....	..	1 25	9 00	80 00
" 6 to 8 inch.....	..	1 00	6 00	50 00

WHITE PINE.

White Pine, 10 to 12 inch.....	..	2 00	18 00	.....
" 6 to 8 inch.....	..	1 50	10 00	80 00
" 4 to 6 inch.....	..	1 00	7 00	60 00

PINUS MONTANA.

Dwarf Mountain Pine, very fine, 4 to 6 inch	2 00	12 00
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RED CEDAR FROM NORTHERN SEED.

Red Cedar, nice, 10 to 12 inch.....	1 00	4 50	40 00
" 6 to 10 inch.....	75	3 00	30 00
" 4 to 6 inch.....	30	2 00	15 00

BALSAM FIR.

Balsam Fir, 4 to 6 inch.....	35	2 00	15 00
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AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.

Arborvitae American, 8 to 10 inch.....	50	2 00	18 00
" 6 to 8 inch.....	40	1 75	15 00
" 4 to 6 inch.....	25	1 00	6 00	55 00

CHINESE ARBORVITAE.	10.	100.	1,000.	10,000.
Pyramidal Chinese, 12 to 15 inch.....	60	4 00	35 00	.....
" 10 to 12 inch.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
" 6 to 8 inch.....	35	2 00	15 00	.....
" 4 to 6 inch.....	..	1 50	10 00	.....
Compacta Chinese, 12 to 15 inch.....	60	4 00	35 00	.....
" 10 to 12 inch.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
" 6 to 8 inch.....	35	2 00	15 00	.....
" 4 to 6 inch.....	..	1 50	10 00	.....
Golden Chinese, 10 to 12 inch.....	60	4 00	35 00	.....
" 8 to 10 inch.....	50	3 00	25 00	.....
" 6 to 8 inch.....	35	2 00	15 00	.....
" 4 to 6 inch.....	..	1 75	12 00	.....

NOTE.—These beautiful Chinese Arborvitae are especially recommended for Southern States, Pacific States, Southeastern States and south half of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

Most of above varieties can be supplied in lots of 100,000 and over. Write for prices on large lots.

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR SEEDLING EVERGREENS

Be sure and prepare the ground very fine and mellow; the garden is a good place to plant and protect the first few years. Plant either in beds like radish beds or in long rows just wide enough to use either the hand or wheel hoe. The fine roots must not be exposed to the sun, dry air or wind, for even a few minutes kill them. They may not change in looks as quick as that, but you may be certain that they will never grow if the roots have dried—even five minutes. Better unpack in cellar or shed and plant from bucket of water—just enough water to cover roots, but not to wet tops. Take one tree at a time and pound earth firmly against roots, placed against the perpendicular side of the trench. The trees should be a little deeper than in nursery, and tramped on both sides very solid. Leave the surface in a smooth, fine condition. Shade them the first year or two by laying any brush across stakes or braces one or two feet high. Fix these so they can easily be removed when cultivation is required. If season is very dry and plants are shaded, they can be watered, but never more than once in two weeks, and then the surface and around and below the roots must be thoroughly and abundantly soaked. A little water on surface would do more damage than good. Finally give them the best cultivation till about July 15, and you will soon have fine evergreens large enough for planting anywhere.

MY REFERENCES.

By permission, I refer my friends and patrons to the following firms: Honorable B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Department of Forestry, U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., (I am growing for the above department a large quantity of the leading varieties of evergreens.) Also, Albert Miller, ex-postmaster, Dundee, Illinois; Express Agent, Dundee, Illinois; Hon. H. B. Willis, Judge of Kane County Circuit Court, Elgin, Illinois; Hon. Norman J. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo., and any reliable nursery firm, bank or commercial agency, and thousands of pleased customers throughout the United States.

Yours Truly,

D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist.

TRANSPLANTED SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH.

		Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
White Birch, European, 8 to 10 feet.....		\$ 65	\$5 00	\$40 00	\$.....
" " " 6 to 8 feet.....		50	4 00	30 00	.....
" " " 4 to 6 feet.....		25	2 00	12 00	.....
" " " 3 to 4 feet.....		20	1 50	8 00	65 00

AMERICAN LINDEN.

American Linden, nice, 2 to 2½ inches diam...	2 00	17 50	150 00	.....
" " extra nice, 8 to 10 feet....	1 00	7 50	65 00	.....
" " " 6 to 7 feet....	60	5 00	40 00	.....
" " " 4 to 5 feet....	40	3 00	20 00	150 00
" " " 2 to 3 feet....	20	1 50	10 00	80 00

AMERICAN WHITE ELMS.

Elms, American White, 3 inches diameter....	2 00	17 50	150 00	.....
" " 2 inches diameter....	1 00	8 00	70 00	.....
" " 8 to 10 feet....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" " 6 to 7 feet....	50	4 00	35 00	.....
" " 4 to 5 feet....	40	3 00	20 00	175 00
" " 2 to 3 feet....	20	1 50	10 00	80 00

WHITE AMERICAN ASH.

Ash, White American, 2 inches diameter.....	1 00	8 00	65 00	.....
" " 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00	200 00

EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH.

Mountain Ash, European, 6 to 7 feet.....	1 00	7 50	60 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet.....	75	5 00	40 00	.....
" " oak leaved, 6 to 7 feet.....	1 00	7 50	60 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet.....	75	5 00	40 00	.....

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Catalpa, fine, 4 inches diameter.....	2 50	20 00	.....	.....
" " 3 " "	2 00	17 50	150 00	.....
" " 2 " "	1 50	10 00	85 00	.....
" 8 to 9 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" 5 to 6 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00	.....

CAROLINA POPLAR.

Carolina Poplar, 4 inches diameter.....	2 50	20 00	.....	.....
" " 3 " "	2 00	17 50	150 00	.....
" " 2 " "	1 00	8 00	75 00	.....
" 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" 6 to 8 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....

SOFT MAPLE.

Maple, Soft, 8 to 10 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00	.....
" 6 to 8 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00	.....
" 4 to 6 feet.....	25	2 00	15 00	.....
" Sugar, 2 inches diameter.....	1 50	12 00	100 00	.....
" 1½ to 2 inches diameter.....	1 00	8 00	75 00	.....
" Norway, 2 inches and up diameter.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....
" 1½ to 2 inch diameter.....	1 75	15 00	.....	.....
" 8 to 10 feet.....	1 00	9 00	.....	.....
" 4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	40 00	.....
" 3 to 4 feet.....	25	2 00	20 00	.....

BOX ELDER.

	Each.	10.	100.	1,000.
Box Elder, 2 inches diameter.....	1 25	10 00	.....	.....
" " 8 to 10 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet.....	65	5 00	40 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 feet.....	30	2 00	18 00	.....

HORSE CHESTNUT.

Horse Chestnut, 2 inches diameter.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....
" " 6 to 8 feet.....	1 50	12 00	.....	.....
" " 4 to 5 feet.....	1 00	7 50	65 00	.....

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREE SEEDLINGS.

EUROPEAN LARCH.

	100.	1,000.	10,000.
European Larch, 12 to 15 inch.....	\$2 00	\$17 50	\$.....
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	1 75	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 25	10 00	.....
" " 4 to 6 inch.....	1 00	8 00	70 00

EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH.

White Birch, European, 10 to 12 inch.....	1 50	10 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch.....	75	8 00	.....

AMERICAN LINDEN.

American Linden, 10 to 12 inch.....	2 50	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch.....	2 00	10 00	100 00

EUROPEAN LINDEN.

European Linden 8 to 10 inch.....	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch.....	1 50	12 00	100 00

AMERICAN ASH.

American Ash, 10 to 12 inch.....	1 00	6 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch.....	75	4 00	.....

WHITE AMERICAN ELM.

Elm, White American, 10 to 12 inch.....	1 00	7 00	65 00
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 00	4 00	.....

MAPLES.

Norway Maple, 8 to 10 inch.....	2 50	20 00	.....
" " 6 to 8 inch.....	2 00	14 00	.....
Soft " 18 to 24 inch.....	2 00	10 00	.....
" " 12 to 18 inch.....	1 50	7 50	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 00	4 00	.....
Hard or Sugar Maple, 10 to 12 inch.....	2 00	15 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 50	10 00	.....

BOX ELDER.

Box Elder, 10 to 12 inch.....	1 00	5 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 00	4 00	30 00

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

Catalpa, hardy, 10 to 12 inch.....	1 00	5 00	.....
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 00	4 00	30 00

RUSSIAN MULBERRY.

	100.	1,000.	10,000.
Mulberry, Russian, 12 to 15 inch	2 00	12 00	100 00
" " 10 to 12 inch.....	1 75	10 00	90 00
" " 6 to 10 inch.....	1 00	4 00	30 00

BLACK WALNUT.

Walnut, Black, 18 to 24 inch.....	2 00	15 00
" " 12 to 18 inch.....	1 50	12 00

COTTONWOOD.

Cottonwood, 10 to 15 inch.....	1 00	5 00
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The above Forest and Ornamental Tree Seedlings are all nursery grown, therefore must not be compared with wild trees pulled in the woods and along the river bottoms.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry.



Another season's growth fully sustains what we have heretofore claimed for this remarkable tree—unparalleled in gracefulness and beauty, combined with the strongest vigor, health and hardiness. And the unsolicited testimony of many having them growing in various parts of the country, from Wisconsin and Canada to Florida—from the bleak hills of New England, the sunny vales of California and the arid plains of Texas—all confirm our claim that it is the best Hardy Weeping Tree ever produced.

The most graceful and beautiful of hardy weeping trees, and wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground parallel with the stem. These hang like the most delicate vines from a hanging basket, and are swayed by the slightest breath of wind. All who see it agree that in light, airy gracefulness and delicacy of form and motion it is without a rival.

It is entirely free from the seeming formality and stiffness of the well known Kilmarnock Willow, and its lithe forms and easy curves are the very opposite of the irregular and grotesque habits of the Weeping Mountain Ash, Weeping Elms, Ash, etc.

It has beautiful foliage, rather small, handsomely cut or divided into lobes, and of a beautiful, fresh looking, glossy green. In autumn many of the leaves are bordered with yellow, producing very novel and pleasing effects.

Being a true Russian Mulberry, it possesses the wonderfully vigorous and healthy growth for which this species is noted; is free from disease and insects, and

It is one of the hardiest of trees, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the north, but the far more destructive heat and drouth of the south and southwest.

It is a long lived tree, flourishing in almost any soil and situation, wet or dry, and will be found particularly valuable in the western and southwestern states, where the Kilmarnock and other popular weeping trees utterly fail.

It is one of the safest and most successful of all trees to transplant. It has a strong hold on life, and will endure exposure and hard treatment that will kill almost anything but Catalpa or Osage Orange.



Rapid in growth and abundant in foliage, each branch adds to the formation of a finely rounded, symmetrical head, making a most magnificent little tree. It is especially desirable for ornamenting small grounds, where trees of large size could not be used, and it is no less appropriate in parks and other extensive places.

It is admirably adapted to cemetery planting. Indeed, here is a field where it stands without a rival, filling a long felt want. A perfect gem in size, style and exquisite form, together with all the hardiness, vigor and endurance that can be found in a tree. Cemetery trees are too often neglected and usually fail, but here is one peerless in beauty and suitableness that will be found equal to the situation.

It may be trained into a complete shady arbor, or a fine ornamental gateway and in a great variety of fanciful forms.

STANDARD TREES. 5 TO 6 FOOT STEMS, FINE HEADS, \$2.50 EACH; TEN FOR \$20.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

We have many varieties of fruits which can be supplied on application, but name below only those which have proven hardy and valuable in the north and western states. (See our large descriptive catalogue for descriptions.)

Apples and Crabs.

	Each.	10.	100.
5 to 6 feet, No. 1.....	\$ 25	\$2 00	\$20 00
4 to 5 feet, No. 1.....	20	1 75	15 00
SUMMER. —Duchess, Tetofsky, Yellow Transparent, Red Astrachan, Benoni.			
FALL. —Wealthy, Plumb's Cider, Maiden's Blush, Hass, Fameuse, Dyer, Longfield.			
WINTER. —Sheriff or American Beauty, Winesap, Ben Davis, Rawle's Janette, Roman Stem, Walbridge, Iowa Blush, Tolman Sweet, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Mann, Peter, Recumbent, Wolf River, Scott's Winter, Smith's Cider.			
CRABS. —Whitney No. 20, Hyslop, Martha, Brier Sweet.			
CHERRIES, 5 to 6 feet, No. 1.....	50	5 00	40 00
Early Kichmond, English Morello, Dye House, Wragg.			
PLUMS, 5 to 6 feet.....	50	5 00	40 00
DeSoto, Wyant, Forest Garden, Wild Goose, Wolf, Hawkeye, Lombard.			
PEACHES, 4 to 6 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
Elberta, Champion, Hill's Chili, Bokara No. 3, Smock, Alexander.			
PEARS, 5 to 6 feet.....	75	6 00	45 00
Kieffer, Bartlett, Idaho, Flemish Beauty, Beurre d'Anjou.			

GRAPES.

I ONLY OFFER A FEW OF THE HARDEST AND BEST VARIETIES.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch large; berry large, round, with heavy blue bloom; vine exceedingly hardy, entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market; its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern parts of the United States. Succeeds admirably in the south.

WORDEN—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine hardier than the old stand-by, and every way as healthy.

	Each.	Doz.	100.
Moore's Early and Worden, 1 year.....	\$ 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
" " " 2 years.....	25	2 50	15 00
Concord, 1 year.....	10	75	4 00
" " 2 years.....	15	1 00	6 00
Bunch very large, berries black, sweet and the best all-round grape for family use. Hardest and most productive vines.			
Niagara, 1 year.....	15	1 50	10 00
" " 2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00
Bunch medium; berry large and greenish white; good for family use and market. A late keeper. Vines hardy and productive.			
Pocklington, 1 year.....	15	1 50	10 00
" " 2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00
Bunch medium; berry large; golden yellow, fair quality; good for desert and market; late. Vines fairly hardy and productive.			
Agawam, 1 year.....	15	1 50	10 00
" " 2 years.....	25	2 00	15 00
Bunch large; berries large and red; musk flavor; late keeping. Vines very vigorous and productive.			
Cottage, 2 years.....	20	2 00	15 00
Bunch small; berries small and black; very early; good for family use and market. Vines hardy and productive.			
Salem, 2 years.....	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch large; berry large; coppery red; one of the best to use when half ripe for pies, jellies, etc. Late. Vines hardy and productive.			
Brighton, 2 years.....	25	2 50	15 00
Bunch large; berry large; red; excellent quality; late. Vines hardy and productive.			
Moyer, 2 years	25	2 50	15 00
Very much like the Deleware, except lighter colored and more productive.			
Diamond, 1 year.....	50	5 00	....
" " 2 years.....	100	10 00	....
Bunch large; berries medium; greenish white; fine quality. Vines hardy and productive.			
Early Ohio.....	1 00	10 00	....
Introduced by C. S. Curtice, N. Y., and said to be fine and two weeks earlier than Moore's Early.			

Gooseberries.

Plant three to four feet apart each way, manure well, and after fruit is gathered, prune out all old wood.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

INDUSTRY—The best English gooseberry yet introduced; of vigorous; upright growth and a greater cropper than any known variety, and shows no sign of mildew; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and of most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red.

2 years..... Each, 50c. Dozen, \$5 00. 100, \$30 00

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

DOWNING—Very large, handsome, pale green and of excellent quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON SEEDLING—Small to medium, roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading, shoots slender, enormously productive.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Large, pale greenish yellow; skin thin; of excellent quality, being unsurpassed by any other variety for table use or cooking; bush moderately vigorous and excessively productive.

2 years Each, 20c. Dozen, \$2 00. 100, \$12 00

Currants.

Set four feet apart in rich ground, cultivate well or mulch heavily; prune out old wood, so that each remaining shoot will have room to grow. If the currant worm appears, dust with hellebore; manure freely.

BLACK NAPLES—Much larger than the Black English, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter. Fine for wines or jellies.

CHERRY RED—Berry sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short; the plant is very vigorous and productive when grown on good soil and well cultivated.

RED DUTCH—An old variety, excellent and well known.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red, with very long bunches; late, good bearer.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable.

2 years Each, 20c. Dozen, \$2 00. 100, \$12 00

NORTH STAR—New, hardy; a northern variety. Each, 35c.

POMONA—New, said to be sweetest and best quality and the most productive of all. Each, 50c.

Raspberries.

	Each.	10.	100.
Black varieties, tips.....	\$ 15	\$ 50	\$2 50
Tyler, or Souhegan—Large, early, hardy and productive.			
Ohio—Medium, late, good for table use and market, hardy, productive.			
Older tips.....	25	2 00	10 00
Large, medium early, best quality, hardy and productive, best all round berry for table or market.			
Turner—Well known red raspberry.....	15	50	2 50
Cuthbert—Well known red raspberry.....	15	50	2 50

Blackberries.

	Each.	10.	100.
One year plants, strong.....	\$ 10	\$ 50	\$2 50
Snyder—Large, fine flavored, hardy and productive. The only variety we recommend for general planting in the west.			
Ancient Briton.....	20	2 00	10 00
Best for northern climate, because easily wintered by covering.			

Juneberry.

	Each.	10.	100.
Dwarf, 1 to 2 feet	\$ 25	\$2 50	\$15 00

Grows in bush form. Its fruit is good for pies, sauce, etc., and its beautiful white flowers make it a desirable shrub.

Garden Roots.

	Each.	10.	100.
Rhubarb—Wine plant, strong.....	\$ 15	\$ 75	\$6 00
Asparagus—Conover's Colossal, two years.....	10	60	4 00
Horseradish	05	50	2 50

Strawberries.

Can furnish many varieties, but the following are the best.

Prices: Dozen, 50c. 100, \$1 50.

BEDERWOOD (s)—Medium; early; good quality, vigorous and productive. A good fertilizer.

WARFIELD (p)—Medium; dark red; good quality, hardy and productive.

CRESCENT (p)—Well known everywhere. Very good.

CAPT. JACK (s)—Medium; firm; a good fertilizer.

BUBACH (p)—Large; soft; one of the best for home market; strong.

Price Dozen, 75c. 100, \$2 00.

JESSIE (s)—Large; best quality, fair bearer; good fertilizer for Bubach.

Price Dozen, 75c. 100, \$2 00.

PARKER EARL (s)—Large; fruit stems strong, bearing large clusters; late; plant stocky, forming new plants slowly; very hardy and productive.

Price Each, 10c. Dozen, \$1 00. 100, \$5 00.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING SHRUBS.

THE HYDRANGEA GRANDIFLORA continues to be one of the best and most handsome ornamental shrubs ever grown. It blooms finely the first year and gets better and grows larger with age. It grows 3 to 4 feet high, is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country, needs no protection in winter, blooms in July and August when other flowers are scarce, and remains in bloom two or three months. The flowers are pure white, afterwards changing to pink and rich coppery red, and are borne in immense pyramidal tresses more than a foot long and nearly as much in diameter. Large, three year old plants, cut back, ready for planting, will bloom first season

Each, 50c. Dozen, \$4 00.



SPIREA VANHOUTTEI.

SPIREA—Van Houttei. The grandest of all Spireas. It is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white blooms, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty or thirty flat white floret make up the raceme, and these clusters are set close along the drooping stem. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer. Strong plants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Each 50c. Dozen \$4.00.

WIEGELAS—Wiegela Rosea. This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation. It cannot be too highly recommended. The flowers are large and of a deep rosy color. They are borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of lovely blooms.

Large plants.....	Each, 50c.	Dozen, \$4 00
Pure white, large plants.....	Each, 50c.	Dozen, 4 00

Althea, double, white, red and purple, 3 to 4 feet.....	Each.	Doz.
Lilacs, purple and white, 3 to 4 feet.....	\$ 50	\$3 50
Upright and climbing Honeysuckle, 3 to 4 feet.....	50	3 50
Barberry, purple leaf, 2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 50
Japan Quince, 2 to 3 feet.....	50	3 00
Deutzia, double white and pink, Snowballs and Dogwood, Purple Fringe, Snowberry, Syringas, two varieties, 3 to 4 feet.....	50	3 50

CLIMBING SHRUBS AND VINES.

	Each.	Doz.
Clematis—By all odds the most popular of all hardy garden climbers, of easy growth, needs but slight protection and rewards the grower with innumerable blossoms. Large three-year-old roots.....	\$1 00	\$....
Snowflake—Very fine white variety, blooming freely. A three-year-old plant bearing hundreds of blossoms.....	1 00	....
Jackmannii—Large purple. Well known, very hardy, the finest of them all. Large three-year-old roots.....	1 00	....
Coccinia—Immensely popular, growing fully twelve feet high, covering the wall with numerous bright coral scarlet flowers. Large three-year-old roots.....	1 00	....
Clematis—Edw. Andre. Grand new crimson velvet clematis, very floriferous and fine.....	1 00	....
Paniculata—Desirable, a strong grower, very sweet scented flowers, pure white. Strong plants.....	1 00	....

	Each.	Doz.
Ampelopsis Vetchi—Out doors grown, three years.....	\$ 75	\$6 00
Honeysuckle—Hall's Japan; monthly; fragrant; strong plants	50	4 00
Trumpet Vine—Strong plants.....	50	4 00
Wistaria, Chinese White.....	1 00	8 00
Wistaria—Chinese, purple, strong plants.....	50	4 00

Clematis Paniculata.

This wonderful flower blooms in July and lasts until September. It is one of the finest of hardy climbers, with handsome foliage, of very vigorous and rapid growth, and produces in late summer dense sheets of medium sized pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. Each branchlet is thickly set with these showy flowers, and altogether produce a most gorgeous sight. This is a new Japanese plant and perfectly hardy, and finely adapted to use for any covering purpose.

Extra large three-year-old plants for immediate bloom. Each, \$1 00
For a club of six..... \$4 50 prepaid

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.



This class of roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations where hardy varieties of roses are desired. They are of easy culture and luxuriate in a deep, rich soil. They are benefited by mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close all weak shoots and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

My roses are grown in open ground, are strong, heavy rooted plants two to four years old; will give an abundance of bloom the first year. Only the best varieties are offered.

	Each.
Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson, very large, globular and excellent; a free bloomer unsurpassed in its clear, rich crimson scarlet color. Large plants	50c
Anna DeDiesbach—Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flower lightly cupped; a vigorous grower; one of the best. Large plants.....	50c
Pierre Notting—Blackish red, shaded with violet; very large and full; form globular; habit good; one of the best dark roses.....	50c
Prince Camille DeRohan—Deep, velvet crimson; large; moderately full.	50c
Paul Neyron—Flowers very large, often measuring five inches in diameter; perfect in shape; color deep shining rose, very fresh and pretty. It is a very strong grower and remarkably free bloomer. Large plants	50c

	Each.
Marshall P. Wilder—Lovely light red, very fragrant, popular and one of the best for bedding.....	50c
John Hopper—Bright rose; large and full; fragrant and profuse bloomer	50c
Gen. Washington—Bright red with crimson shading; very full and free bloomer; fragrant.....	50c
Croquette des Alps—White, slightly pink center; flowers on long stem; medium size; strong grower.....	50c
American Beauty—Large; deep pink; delicious odor; half-hardy out doors	50c
Rugosa Rubra—Single; bright red, succeeded by large, red berries or pods. A great acquisition.....	50c
Rugosa Alba—Single; pure white; very hardy and like Rubra has a very beautiful leaf.....	50c
Madam G. Bruant—A Hybrid Rugosa; semi-double, fragrant; pure white; hardy.....	50c
Moss ROSES—Salet, perpetual white, crested moss.. Each, 50c. Dozen, \$4.50	

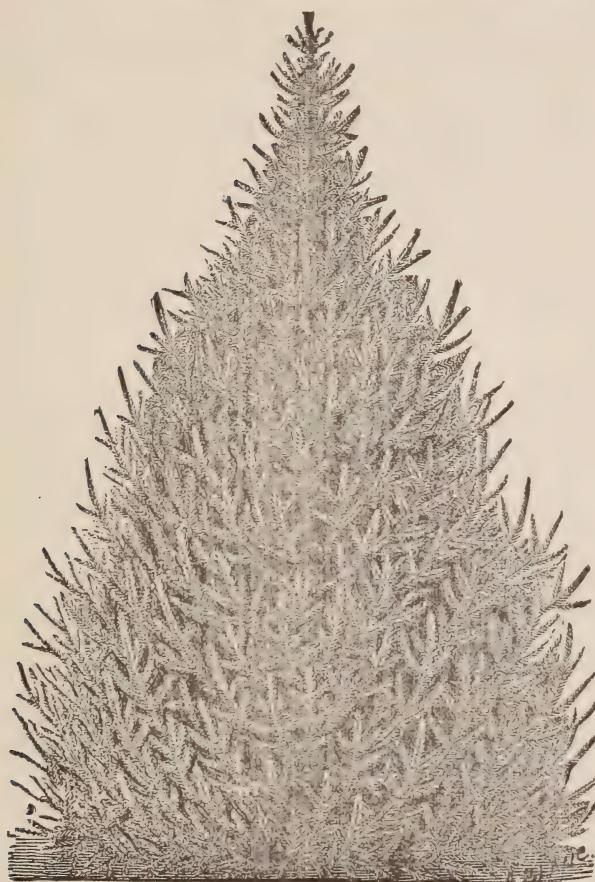
Collection Hardy Climbing Roses.

	Each.
Prairie Queen—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with white stripes; large compact and globular, very double and full; blooms in clusters; one of the finest.....	50c
Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, variegated, carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best climbing roses.....	50c
Champney—A fine, hardy, pillar rose, quite double and fragrant; flowers deep rose, changing to clear pink; very desirable.....	50c
Greville, or Seven Sisters—Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson. Large plants.....	50c
Russell's Cottage—A lovely pink; very hardy.....	50c



Medals for Best Exhibit of Hardy Evergreens,
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Some Reasons For Planting.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

1.—IT PAYS IN THE INCREASED VALUE IMPARTED TO LAND.

Trees possess great value as measured by their cost. Certain beautiful, stately shade and fruit trees are called to mind, which cost their owners not three dollars apiece all told, but which today would not be spared for \$300, \$500 or \$1,000 apiece. Railroads taking planted lands often pay from \$30 to \$300 each for trees occupying the same. The writer knows of \$600 apiece having been awarded in solid cash to the owner for trees that stood on some land that was needed for a certain town park.

The planting of these trees paid enormously, for, besides the money realized in the sales alluded to, the trees had previously given priceless delight in shade, shelter and beauty for many years. The cost was as nothing. Such returns not unfrequently follow judicious planting.

2.—IT PAYS IN THE BETTER LIVING AND INCREASED COMFORTS THAT MAY SPRING FROM PLANTED GROUNDS.

The free use not only of fruits, but also of garden vegetables, should be enjoyed by every family in the land daily the year round. The children especially should be treated to all the luscious fruits, fresh and preserved, that they may desire to eat—none should be deprived of the light and excellent food to be found in the choice culinary vegetables so easily grown.

Many troublesome diseases are unknown to the free uses of a largely vegetable diet. A convincing argument for the value of fruit is this: Settlers in a new country improve in health as their orchards begin to yield freely. Sailors in the frigid zone succumb to severe, sometimes fatal diseases, very soon after their supplies of fruits and vegetables give out.

Statisticians prove beyond any doubt that people on an average live longer now than in past centuries. This fact should in a large part be ascribed to the rapidly increasing use of fruits and vegetables in recent years in all civilized lands.

The presence of trees about a place contributes greatly to the comfort of man and beast. A dense belt of trees, especially evergreens, to the windward of a home will save the consumption of many an additional ton of coal in

keeping the residence at an agreeable temperature. A similar gain comes in the saving of feed and the increase thrift of live stock in stables that are well sheltered from wintry storm. The summer life of man and beast is made more pleasant for the presence of an abundance of shade trees. Increase the trees of the land, and we not only add to the attractiveness of our country, but that is provided which modifies the conditions of freshets, of drouth, and of sweeping gales and cold.

3.—IT PAYS IN THE PROFITS THAT MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF SURPLUS PRODUCTS.

Our population living in towns and vil'ages become ready buyers from those who have a surplus. On this account the judicious culture of fruits and vegetables is among the most profitable branches of land culture. Tens of thousands of gardeners and fruit growers all over our land derive larger incomes from their small plats of perhaps less than ten acres each, devoted to these crops than does the average farmer from his many acres given to farm crops.

A neighbor of the writer, from a Bartlett pear orchard of less than two acres, clears upwards of \$1,000 year after year on his crop. The sales from an acre of strawberries in the vicinity of thriving towns and villages is seldom less than \$300, and often reaches \$400 to \$800 a year.

NATICK, MASS., APRIL 27, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens arrived all right. They are little beauties.
Yours Respectfully, C. A. DICKINSON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., APRIL 18, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Trees were received in good condition and set out immediately. Were better than I expected. Yours truly, W. B. MORGAN.

ETHEL, Mo., APRIL 27, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens arrived in very good shape. I am well pleased with them. Yours truly, J. W. HORNSBY.

MT. VERNON, Mo., MAY 1, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received my evergreens on the 17th of April in good condition. I am well pleased with them. Please accept my thanks for good count.
Respectfully, FRANK NICHOLS.

GENEVA, N. Y., MAY 25, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received my stock May 19th in fine condition. I am satisfied. In a few days I will send you draft.

Yours truly, JOHN GEISLER.

JEWELL, OHIO, APRIL 17, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens came to hand O. K. and parties are very well pleased. Truly yours, WILLIAM YOUNG.

LOCKPORT, OHIO, APRIL 27, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir—Evergreens arrived in good shape, and quality was satisfactory. Thanks. Yours truly, H. E. ASPLIN.

EVERGREENS.

These are a class of indespensible trees and shrubs for parks, private and public grounds and farm wind breaks, and possessing varied characteristics of habit growth, form and coloring of foliage, and adapted to a variety of soils.

Several of this class are exceedingly useful for reclaiming waste land, and many more are of the highest value for the forming of belts for landscape effect, and also for shelter, to allow the use of more tender kinds of trees and plants in localities which otherwise would be too much exposed to climate, sun and wind.

SOIL—Conifers will grow in all soils, except those of a wet nature, and even in such there are a few that will thrive. The firs being of a shallow rooted nature will make vigorous growth in many localities where the good soil may be very thin. Several of the pines and firs will grow well on the bleakest side hills, exposed to the most trying gales, and on the coast and prairies they are especially valuable to form belts for the protection of animal and vegetable life. In planting the choice Conifers for ornamental effect, it is well to have the soil of good quality, and the same planting directions apply to these as to other trees, but no fresh manure should be used directly on the roots, and its most advisable use is as a mulch, placed on top of the ground in the fall and raked away in early summer, after the spring rains.

PRUNING—Except for hedges, the best time to prune Conifers is previous to their growing season, and careful use of the pruning knife will often revive a tree which otherwise may be on the decline.

ROOTS—It is very important that Conifers should have an abundance of fine, fibrous roots, and this can only be obtained by frequent transplanting of the stock in the nursery.

We exercise the greatest care to have our trees frequently transplanted or root pruned, to insure such roots. Use blankets or pail of water when planting so as to allow the least possible exposure to the roots of Conifers, and see that the trees do not wilt.

PICEA PUNGENS.—BLUE SPRUCE—See First Cover Page.

This is the King of Spruces, clothed in royal robes of silver and sapphire, a very Kohinoor among the gems of the Rockies. It is a child of the storm king, growing at an altitude of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is generally found even there in deep gorges or on the north of the ranges. We would naturally suppose that it could not endure a sudden change or thrive in a hot climate. There are some fine specimens growing in Washington; also in North Carolina. The question arises, while the tree endures such a diversity of climate, why is it never found on the lower altitudes, or among the foot hills? The answer is, it could not possibly grow there. The Douglas, the Ponderosa and Concolor have larger seeds and send out a strong plant, and therefore they are found lower down. Pungens seed is small, about 110,000 to the pound. In the higher altitudes are frequent showers and often moss in the woods, and the ground is seldom dry. It is not hot enough to kill the plants, and so, on the high altitudes, nature has provided for their propagation. The cone on the Pungens is about one-half the size of that of the Norway. The needles are short and sharp—pungent—hence the name. They are polished like glass.

THE CONCOLOR.

I take this description from an article in the Boston Congregationalist: "The tree with that bright foliage is the Concolor. Riding with a friend in

Massachusetts last winter, far off on a hill we saw a row of evergreens. There, said I, is a tree from the Rockies, which proved to be true. As the name indicates, it is even colored, the same the year around. But you say: What a marvelous beauty this has—ermine and emerald bleuded. Such a sheen! A tree dressed in glory! What is it? It is a robe of matchless beauty the great horticulturist has given these Conifers, making them the most attractive of anything on earth. They are held in reserve for these later days, when nature and art unite to make home, lawn and landscape so attractive to the eye of taste. Note the contrast of this rare color with the deep green of the pines. There are one or two of these on the princely estate of Mr. Hunnewell at Wellesley. They are true to their nature—some trees put on wondrous beauty while young, but these retain their attractiveness down to old age, and wear their brightness, as a Christian does his joy, to the very last.

“But in order to see these trees in all their glory, you should see them while bearing their cones. Here is a grove of them. All are dressed in their marvelous attire of silver and green. On one tree the blossoms are of a deep, rich purple. What a contrast to the other hues! But this other tree has blossoms and cones of the brightest green—another contrast. The cones grow erect at the top of the tree. They are perfect in form and about the size of an ear of sweet corn. As they mature in their perfect symmetry, these colors seem to deepen, and then from the cone that clear gum exudes; the sun shines, and it sparkles like crystals. Take this grove then, with the sun shining brightly upon it, with its green and silver, its purple and crystal, and it seems almost too beautiful for earth. From the small plantings of this tree in the east one has no conception of its coming symmetry and grace, its beauty of mingled tints; and yet at the east I note that these trees do as well as in their own habitat, and you will soon have these mountain treasures there, that will hold the stranger spellbound by their unique beauty. I have tried selecting seeds from the rarest specimens, and find that among the thousands now coming up, most of them fairly sparkle with silver.”

DOUGLAS SPRUCE.—*Seudotsuga Douglassi.*

This is emphatically the tree for the million. While on a visit to the eastern nurseries, I noted in almost every instance that it was the most rapid grower of all the conifers. Sometimes the complaint is made that it grows too fast, and is not compact enough for the lawn tree, yet on my grounds they seem to have the perfection of form. The foliage is soft and somewhat resembles the Hemlock, hence the name, (resembling the Hemlock.) In the mountains it is a grand tree. It reaches from the Rockies to the Pacific slope, and our Chief of Forestry, B. E. Feanow, tells us that he never on earth saw such a burden of lumber to the acre as that produced by this tree in the west. We are of the mind that the seeds from the Conifers gathered on the Pacific Slope are tender, while those gathered in Colorado produce hardy trees, which endure both drought and cold.

The lumber of this tree is very strong, and is invaluable for timber, joists and scantlings, and makes good lumber for finishing, though like the Hemlock, it is easily split. In color it is like the Red Wood of the Pacific Coast.

I want to call your attention to one feature of this tree. In the deep gorges and on the north side of the mountains, as you reach the high altitudes, you will find them of the deep blue type—literally sparkling with silver. Seen at a distance they are often taken for the Pungens. These trees should be sought out and cultivated, for in addition to their rich coloring, they have more flexible grace than the rigid Pungens.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—*Abies Excelsa.*

A very popular variety from Europe. It has been more extensively planted in this country than has any other evergreen. In fact, it is so well known as being one of the best evergreens for ornamental purposes, that it is only necessary to say that it is also the most valuable for wind breaks, screens and hedges.

AMERICAN WHITE SPRUCE.—*Picea Alba.*

Pyramidal tree of dense growth, with light, silvery green foliage. A more compact tree in all respects than the Norway Spruce. Fine for lawn planting or use near the sea shore. One of the best for general use.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE.

This is the *Picea Alba* or the White Spruce, but with this difference: That while the Norway and the Black and White Spruce will not endure the winter droughts of the western plains, this tree seems well adapted for all the regions from which the others are excluded. Growing in a dry climate and often richly colored, it seems to meet the requirements of a vast field. While the air of the plains has but about 50 degrees of moisture to 90 degrees in the eastern states, it is necessary to have something which will endure the bright sun and drying winds of winter. We have not the experience with this tree we have with the Rocky Mountain Conifers, yet having a few thousand growing, we have great faith in them for the west, and see no reason why they should not do well in the east also.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE.—*Abies Canadensis*, Sometimes Called Weeping Spruce.

This is a well known evergreen of high northern latitudes. It is one of the most graceful spruces, with light and spreading spray, frequently branching almost to the ground. It is a beauty for the lawn and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

BALSAM FIR.—*P. Balsamea.*

A well known, popular tree, very handsome while young, assuming the upright, conical form; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath; retains its color throughout the severest winter weather; grows quite rapidly when established; desirable every way.

WHITE PINE.—*P. Strobus.*

It is the most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate, silvery green. Flourishes in the dryest, poorest soil; easily transplanted.

SCOTCH PINE.—*Pinus Sylvestris.*

A rapid growing, hardy variety, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Valuable for shelter and makes a good lawn tree, and being one of the hardiest of the evergreen family, it readily adapts itself to the trying climate of Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. It also thrives well on the dry plains of Kansas, and is perfectly at home in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and other states.

AUSTRIAN PINE: OR BLACK PINE.—*P. Austriaca* syn. *Nigricans.*

A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid grower; valuable for this country.

PINUS PONDEROSA, OF COLORADO.

Heavy wooded Pine, a rapid grower, forming a tree of great size. Bark reddish and foliage longer and coarser than the Red or Norway Pine. A valuable tree for the west and northwest.

DWRAF MOUNTAIN PINE.—*Pinus Montana.*

It is a beautiful little tree or bush, foliage very dense and of a rich, dark green; very valuable for ornamental purposes. It is perfectly hardy in the most exposed situations.

JUNIPER VIRGINIAN.

RED CEDAR.—A well known American tree. It varies much in habit and color of foliage. It succeeds well on the plains of Nebraska and Kansas, where other evergreens fail. It is very desirable for ornamental purposes; also for wind breaks, shelter belts and hedges.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE.—*Thuya Occidentalis.*

A handsome tree of regular and symmetrical habits. Growth thick and bushy; one of the best and most useful evergreens; excellent for screens and hedges.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE.

A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper, and growing in a perfect column; rare and beautiful. Large-ly planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arborvitae in cultivation.

THE EUROPEAN LARCH.

Is the greatest timber tree in Europe, combining rapid growth with great durability, extreme hardiness, adaptability to any variety of soil not too wet, and remarkably free from disease. It is also very desirable as an ornamental tree, its conical shape, regular, delicate branches, and soft, light green leaves, making a striking contrast to the different varieties of European and ornamental trees. Thrives well in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

USEFUL RULES.

TO GET THE NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE.

Divide the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet each plant occupies. This is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants. For example: Apple trees planted $33 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet gives each tree $544\frac{1}{2}$ square feet, or eighty trees to the acre.

NUMBER TO THE ACRE.

3 feet apart each way.....	4,840
4 " " " "	2,722
6 " " " "	1,210
8 " " " "	680
16 " " " "	170
20 " " " "	108
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 33 feet apart each way	80

A FEW STRAWS.

The Experiences of Others are Always Interesting.

The following complimentary letters from a few of my patrons are all voluntary, none having been solicited. Thousands could be given if space would permit.

ALABAMA.

PINNACLE, ALA., MAY 15, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received the Arborvitae Pyramidal and six small but very nice Norway Spruce and four very good and beautiful Hemlock Spruce. Many thanks for those little trees.

Yours truly,

A. H. WETZEL.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON, GA., Nov. 18, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received the evergreens the 13th. They were in perfect condition—just as fresh and nice, and larger than I expected. I am delighted with them. Will give them good attention and report next fall.

Most Respectfully,

Mrs. W. M. HARRIS.

IOWA.

LAURENS, IOWA, JUNE 22, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens have started to grow nicely with but very small per cent of loss, and I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

A. L. BUNCH.

BATAVIA, IOWA, APRIL 24, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received the evergreens all right on the 22nd. Was pleased I assure you to find them packed so secure and in such splendid condition—not even a sign of the moss being dry. Wishing you all the success possible, I remain,

Yours Respectfully,

MARY L. DAVIDSON.

GLENDON, IOWA, APRIL 25, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I am well pleased with the evergreens received from your nursery, although they were delayed on the road and I did not receive them until the 22nd.

Yours truly,

J. EARLY.

INDIANA.

BROOK, IND., APRIL 29, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens arrived in good condition. Found them well packed, good count and everything satisfactory. You will have my order if I am in need of anything this fall.

Yours truly,

SAMUEL ODELE.

NEWPORT, IND., APRIL 29, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Trees came through all right and in good condition. I believe they will all live. I thank you very much for so many trees.

Yours truly,

CHAS. V. FOREMAN.

ILLINOIS.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The evergreens arrived in good shape about one week ago and I am highly pleased with them.

MINONK, ILL., APRIL 21, 1897.

Respectfully,

CHAS. J. KENNEDY.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Last April I ordered 100 Arborvitae. They are all doing splendid: have only lost five plants and as you sent twelve extra I am still ahead, and if nothing happens to them between this and next spring I will feel that I have been quite successful.

Respectfully, MRS. V. SHAWL.

QUINCY, ILL., MAY 10, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Stock arrived in good condition. Am well pleased with it.

Yours truly,

THOS. F. BINKERT,

Sec'y Quincy Cemetery Association.

KANSAS.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The seedlings arrived and I believe them to be in good condition. Were carefully packed. I thank you for prompt attention.

Yours very truly, L. HAMMOND.

KEARNY, KAN., APRIL 24, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Fifty Cedar, by mail, arrived today in good condition and I am well pleased with them.

Respectfully, C. STINSON.

MINNESOTA.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The 5000 evergreens came through all right and I planted same at once. Thanks for the extra size and count. You will get a larger order from me next year if all goes well.

Yours truly,

B. E. ST. JOHN.

CHATFIELD, MINN., MAY 17, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received the spruce I ordered from you in nice shape. I feel very thankful for the pines you sent along. If I have good luck with them you will receive another order from me.

Yours very truly,

P. H. MANAHAN.

MARYLAND.

LOCH RAVEN, MD., APRIL 10, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens arrived in good condition. Am much pleased with them.

Yours truly, BBNJ. P. MOORE.

MICHIGAN.

CELDONIA, MICH., APRIL 17, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received the evergreens in fine shape. I thank you for the way they were packed.

Respectfully, E. J. ROWLAND.

UNION CITY, MICH., JUNE 1, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens received O. K. Thank you for the extras.

Yours truly, H. L. REED.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RIDGWAY, Pa., Nov. 20, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Nursery stock was received in good condition and seems to be first-class. Accept my thanks for the sample of *Picea Pungens* and *Hemlock Spruce*.

Very truly yours, N. T. ARNOLD.

FERN CITY, Pa., MAY 6, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Trees arrived in splendid shape and I think they are all growing.

Yours respectfully, MRS. A. A. STROTMAN.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

ETHAN, S. D. MAY 14, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—My Scotch Pine arrived yesterday. They are very fine trees with excellent roots. No one need ask for finer trees.

Yours very truly, D. L. KEEN.

SALEM, S. D., MAY 14, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—The evergreens arrived on the 11th inst.—a quick shipment. The trees were well packed and arrived in splendid condition. Please accept my thanks for the samples of evergreens you sent extra.

Yours fraternally, NICOLANS KREBS.

TENNESSEE.

RED BOILING SPRINGS, TENN., MAY 24, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens arrived in good condition. I expect to make a larger order next fall if they live and do well.

Yours truly, C. C. BAKER.

TEXAS.

CUT OFF, TEXAS, Nov. 19, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Received trees today and I am satisfied they are first class and in fine condition. I thank you for the number.

Yours very truly, A. J. ADAMS.

KELLAR, TEXAS, APRIL 30, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I received the Cedars in good condition and I am well pleased with them. Will want more of them next fall.

Yours truly, H. PETERSON.

WISCONSIN.

ARGYLE, WIS., MAY 11, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Dear Sir:—Evergreens received all O. K. Set them out next day and they are doing well. With thanks for past favors, I remain,

Yours truly, A. L. NELSON.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., MAY 1, 1897.

D. HILL, Dundee, Ill.

Evergreens arrived all right. They will have the best of care and we will report to you how they thrive. Thanking you for your care in the matter, I remain, Yours truly, CHAS. K. LUSH, Sec'y Park Commissioners.

